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NO. 45.

SPEECH OF

HON. HORACE MANN,

at Worcester, Sept. 16th, 1851, on taking the Chair, as President of the Free Soil State Convention.

[PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT BY DR. STONE.]

[On mounting the platform, the Hon. gentleman was received with nine hearty cheers.]

Gentlemen of the Convention:

Accept my thanks. It would be an honor at any time to stand in this position before a body of men, so large in their number, and so influential by their respectability. But gentlemen, at this hour of trial, at this time of peril to great principles, when the lights upon earth seem to be going out around us, and we must look for guidance to the lights above—at this hour, I say of trial and of peril, it is an especial honor to be called to a post of duty. [Applause.] I am reminded of a sentiment expressed by one of the noblest of the old Romish philosophers, who said that those who were called to fill stations of danger and self-sacrifice, should thank God for the honor of being deemed worthy of such a trust.

Science, it was not until this morning and since sunrise, that I was waited upon by a delegation from your State Committee, requesting my presence on this occasion. They knew, and you all know, how strongly my heart throbs, even at the mention of the great principles for which you contend. [Hear!] They knew, as you all know, how happy I should be if I could do anything to deepen or to diffuse a feeling of devotion to human freedom.

MR. MANN'S POSITION.

But, gentlemen there were certain circumstances connected with my position, which seemed to make it necessary for me to say to your delegation, that if I should appear here to-day, it should be with an entire privilege to speak out my mind fully on any political subject, and to say in what relation I stand to the present condition of public affairs, both State and National. [Cheers.]

I say, then, gentlemen, that I stand where I have always stood, holding the principles of human freedom first and foremost in my regards, and after these our pecuniary or merely worldly interests. [Applause.]—holding, according to the order in which they are mentioned in the Constitution of the United States, "life and liberty" to be before property. I stand where I stood in 1849, and through all the struggles of 1850;—where my recorded votes and speeches show me to have stood. I stand on the same principles yet. If other men have seen fit to go off to the right hand or to the left, I remain where I was. And if any individual of any party,—Whig, Democrat, or whatever other appellation he may be known,—shall ever return from his wanderings, to the old home-stand of Massachusetts principles,—Free Soil, Free State, and Free Men,—there in that immortal birthplace of human liberty, he will find me, early in the morning and late at night, hard at work to maintain the honor of the Pilgrims, and the principles of our Revolutionary sires. [Cheers.]

Gentlemen, the perusal of the Address and Resolutions put forth by the Whig State Convention at Springfield, last week, brought me here. [Sensation.] It seems to me that no true lover of human freedom can read that address and those resolutions, intelligently, and understand their full scope and bearing, without being struck down by conviction, as suddenly as St. Paul was, though the voice came from an apostate quarter. [Great enthusiasm.] Whatever the design of those papers have been, their whole argument and office are to wheel the Whig party into line, to fight the battles of slavery.

Under these circumstances, I do not ask, with a certain distinguished individual, on the prospective breaking up of parties,—Where am I to go? I believe, gentlemen, that the sentiments of those who are in the Common-wealth, and there are none better anywhere, when I say, that, let others go where they will, here, here on the old Whig platform of opposition to the extension of slavery, of Freedom to the District of Columbia, and in favor of the old guarantees of habeas corpus, and trial by jury, here I remain.

THE PARTY OF FREEDOM.

Gentlemen, the Free Soil party, as the name imports, is the party of Freedom. The cardinal principle of their creed is, "that all men are created free and equal" and that they have an inalienable right to "life, liberty, property and the pursuit of happiness." Their FAITH consists in the assurance, that in the good providence of God the day will yet come, when the blessedness of their creed will be realized. [Hear!] and when their works they seek to hasten the advent of that glorious day.

The party of Freedom has existed in all ages of the world, but a mightier party of oppression has been arrayed against it! and though the lovers of human liberty have consisted of the greatest and best men who have ever lived, yet they have been overcome by violence, crushed and trampled upon by power, buried in dungeons, gibbeted on scaffolds, burnt at the stake. God, like the householder who sent servants to his vineyard from a far country, has from age to age sent great and mighty souls into the world to reclaim it from oppression; but the oppressor has seized and mutilated and martyred them, with every form of iniquity towards the messengers themselves, and of impiety towards the Lord who sent them. [Sensation.] The possessors of power and wealth seek to perpetuate these advantages in their families, their clan or their caste; and over almost all the earth, they have established dynasties for governments, lauded or moneyed feudalisms, and entails for individual families.

That we may see how fearful a thing this is, let us turn to the annals of the cruel spirit of oppression is, not only for the cruel but for the tenacity of its malignant life. It is remembered that in the world had existed almost six thousand years before the principles of human liberty civil and ecclesiastical, were clearly and fully set forth, even on paper. This was first done by Mr. Jefferson in 1776, in the Declaration of American Independence; and everybody knows how intensely the same partisans who are now summoning their forces against the party of Freedom, hated him for his glorious efforts in favor of the freedom of man; how they pursued him with malediction to his grave, and still break through the sanctity of the tomb to blacken his memory. [Hear! hear!]

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES FAVORS FREEDOM.

The immortal principles of the Declaration of Independence, were partially embodied in the Constitution of the United States. But, as the pre-existing metaphysics and mythology of the heathen nations mingled with the pure spirit of Christianity, and

corrupted it; so the pre-existing laws and usages of oppression, deformed to some extent the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence, and stamped some hideous features upon the otherwise fair face of the Federal Constitution. But such a preponderance of good did that instrument contain, that it was adopted by all the States. It was adopted, however, with the universal understanding, that the healing influences of time would purge away the virus of the disease; and with no apprehension of the now undeniable fact, that the disease would be allowed to spread like a gangrene, over the healthy parts. Had our fathers foreseen that the pro-slavery clauses in the Constitution, would prove a curse to whole classes and races of men entitled to protection under it, that they would be a shame to its administrators, and an opprobrium throughout the civilized world, to the names of Republic—it would be imposed towards their memories to say they would have ratified it. But instead of the sounder parts diffusing healthful influences, and gradually eradicating the disease, the diseased parts have shot their infection through all the veins and organs of the body politic, until, from the heart to the extremities, there is not to be found an uncontaminated spot.

Or to leave metaphor for literal speech: The Constitution of the United States gave the most comprehensive and fundamental guarantees in favor of freedom, with here and there only an exception in behalf of slavery. It allowed "persons" who were held to service or labor, and who should escape into other States, to be retaken, but it also secured the right of trial by jury to every "person" who should claim it on any question of life or liberty, and on all questions of property even down to the paltry sum of twenty dollars. Yet there is not now in the United States, a single spot, from ocean to ocean, where a free man is free from danger of being kidnapped and carried into the horrid bondage for himself and his posterity forever; or what is as keenly torturing to every mind penetrated by the spirit and amenable to the precepts of the gospel—of being called upon under penalty of fines and fetters, to surrender his soul to this accursed work.

Now as a true disciple of Christ ought to feel if he saw the inhuman dogmas and Moloch rites of heathenism returning to invade Christendom, and extinguish the lights of the gospel; so should every lover of liberty feel when he sees the fell spirit of Slavery regaining its lost empire over the institutions of freedom. [Hear! hear!]

ANALOGY BETWEEN THE CONDITION OF THIS COUNTRY AND EUROPE.

The analogy between the present condition of this country and that of Europe, is too striking not to attract attention. In 1848 there was an uprising among the friends of liberty in both hemispheres. Thousands, and tens of thousands sought to redress the wrongs of humanity by the cartridge-box there, and by the ballot-box here. The phalanx of Tyranny and of Mammon was unprepared for so sudden an onset, and for a moment their ranks were broken by the vigilance of the shock. But despotism and wealth have almost inconceivable advantages in a contest with the honest and toiling millions. In Europe, they have the military force, a soulless machine to be turned against the people who are made to maintain it. They have also the whole ecclesiastical power, which leans upon the government for support, and fights with spiritual weapons for the masters, whose plunder it shares.

In this country, owing to our different institutions, the means of quelling the spirit of liberty have been abundant. The administration have an immense amount of patronage at their disposal. They give contracts to the amount of millions, and select the contractors. Directly or indirectly, they appoint some thirty thousand office-holders; and, by a lamentable reduplication of the powers of evil, they control twice or four times that number, who are aspirants for office. Their influence bought over the Slave Power by surrendering all our new territory to the invasion of Slavery, and by giving fifty thousand square miles of free New Mexican territory to be turned into Texas Slave territory, thus aiding to the already enormous size of that slave-begotten State. Ten millions of dollars of almost worthless Texas stock were raised to pay value by the signature of Millard Fillmore. During the whole pendency of the compromise measures, agents and brokers, reputed to be interested in this stock, hovered about the pulpit of the National capitol. The stock was transferred from hand to hand, without record and without daylight, so that, besides the accomplices, Heaven and Satan only know into whose possession it came. And as though the means of patronage and seducement on so magnificent a scale were not sufficient, a private purse amounting to the figure of millions of dollars, was presented to the "formless men of all this world," for his apostasy to the principles of human liberty. [Applause.] These, fellow citizens, were among the agencies and seductions which caused the disfigurement of the friends of Freedom in the National contest of 1850. The tyrants of Europe had no vacant lands or Texas stocks wherewith to put down humanity, and so they used gunpowder and bayonets. Our slave-power and its Northern allies, being debarred by the principles of our government from bullets and bayonets, accomplished their fiendish work by the articles of scrip and "donation." [Enthusiasm.] To carry out these purposes, the generals Haynau and Radetsky were found there; the Senators, Webster and Cass here. [Applause.]

THE NECESSITY OF A FREE SOIL PARTY.

The origin and present necessity of the Free Soil party may be briefly stated. Some year previous to the annexation of Texas, an apprehension was felt that that great breach of the Constitution and outrage upon Northern principles and feelings was meditated. Mr. John Quincy Adams sounded the alarm, but men were so engrossed by their business, and by their local and temporary political strifes, that even his voice, potent and prophetic as it was, passed by unheeded. Some respect, however, was due, at least from policy if not from principle, to the many humble but earnest opponents of so flagrant a wrong. Before the consummation of the crime, the Massachusetts Legislature passed strong resolutions against it. The question was taken by yeas and nays, and all the Whigs and almost all the Democrats recorded their names on the side of the Constitution and Liberty. But the slave-power then had possession of all of the departments of the National Government, and under the auspices of a slaveholding President, breach was made in the walls of the Constitution wide enough to let in a foreign government, with all its burden of slavery on its back. Yet, notwithstanding all this

perfidy to all the principles of a true democracy, such was the external pressure brought to bear upon the members of the Democratic party that but few of them abandoned the ranks. They "acquiesced," as the modern phrase is, when any thing specially iniquitous is to be sanctioned. They were told, as the Whigs are now told, in regard to the compromise and the Fugitive Slave Law that the act was done and irrevocable. The merchants were told, as the Whig merchants now are, that if the number of slaves were increased at the South, it must create an increased demand for whips and negro-clothes. And the more blind political partisans were told, as the same class of whigs are now, that if God designed to stop the heathen-defying enormity of spreading slavery over this continent, he must do it in some way consistent with the integrity of the democratic party. Precisely the arguments which were then used to seduce and corrupt the democratic party into "acquiescence," are used by leading whigs and whig presses now for the same unhallowed purpose. They are alike, except that in the one case there was the crime of originality and in the other, the meanness of plagiarism.

THE TEXAS INIQUITY AND POSITION OF PARTIES.

But from the fatal day of the annexation of Texas, thousands and thousands of honest and intelligent Democrats, though still remaining true to what they believed to be the principles of the party, became alienated from its leaders. From that day, the claims of the party lay lightly, but the sins of the party heavily, upon their souls and consciences. Those who like Daniel of old, went into their chambers three times every day, and throwing open the windows which looked towards the Jerusalem of Liberty, prayed aloud to the true God, although within the hearing of the wild beasts which had been prepared to devour them.

The Whig party at the North, and particularly in Massachusetts, flourished under the reaction of the Texas fraud. Some of its leaders, it is true, shouted a welcome to Texas, while yet afar off; and even while she stood outside of the Union, they threw their arms around her blood-begotten form, hideous as Milton's picture of Sin, with her hell-hound progeny of sinners, and her States bowling in her womb, and gave her a fraternal embrace; [Repeated cheers] and when the time came they were ready also to vote men and money—human blood and human souls—for the robber atrocities of the Mexican war; which a majority of the House of Representatives in Congress, on motion of Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, declared to be unnecessarily and unconstitutionally commenced. [Hear, hear.] My friends, in your observations of men, you will find there are more than one political evil-doer in the world who may be—

who can listen most sanctimoniously to the Saint Stephens, when they prophesy, and then hold the clothes of the lynchers who stone them to death. [Cheers.]

During all this period, however, the managers and the presses of the Whig party discussed and printed every edifying anti-slavery homilies. As the harvest months came on, an anti-slavery zeal became an epidemic among them; [laughter and cheers] and sporadic cases happened at all places, appointed by the Governor and Council for special elections. [Renewed merriment.] Everybody remembers how the Boston Atlas used to stir up the pure minds of the Democratic party by way of remembrance, by publishing—periodically, as they say, and sometimes often—the names of those Democratic Senators or Representatives in our General Court, who had voted for freedom and against Texas; in order to show their inconsistency in still adhering to a party that had been false to liberty. That paper has done more to stir up the pure minds of the Democratic party for a long time the Fugitive Slave act to reprobation, while the other Whig presses in the city were daily striving to hide its atrocities from public view, and to defend what they could not hide. I trust the reluctant and struggling editors of that paper are not to be overcome by the Mammon of slavery, whatever disguises it may assume. I trust the slave power will never be able to use towards them the language which hell's portress addressed to Satan:

"At first they called me Sin, and for a sign
Portentous held me; but, familiar grown,
I am no longer novel, and with attractive grace
Thou dost adore me; this chit's thy!" [Applause.]

THE CONTEST OF 1848—ELECTION OF GENERAL TAYLOR.

Those prosperous days of Massachusetts Whigs continued until 1848. They thrived in basket and in store, until, like Jeshurun, they waxed fat, and, at least in the fourth and fifth Congressional Districts, they performed some very hard kicking. [Applause.] Then came the nomination of Gen. Taylor. Gen. Taylor was a Louisiana slaveholder. He had been the hero of the Florida war, a great and brave man, as every Rome or Russia committed. He had been a prominent and, as some believed, a willing instrument in spilling the innocent blood of a sister Republic. Even should the executive divest him of military command or should he grow too old for service, it was universally known that there was a full battalion on his own plantation, which he would always command. The South demanded his nomination absolutely. They would hear no terms. In the northern canvass it was strongly asserted that he had written a letter, saying in so many words, "I would not veto the Wilmot Proviso; but that letter was so warmly kept in a certain unmentionable part of a Whig merchant's wardrobe, that neither mesmerism nor Spiritual Rappers could read it aloud to the people.

Hence all omens foreboding evil. Those which we looked for on earth agitated all our earthly interests, and those which we looked for above were in the wrong quarter of the heavens. The character of many of General Taylor's friends brought distrust upon himself. He owed his election far more to the repulsion which good men felt towards his opponents, than to any attraction that he had towards him.

It was an occasion that tried the sagacity and the discretion of honest men, and I have always felt great charity both for his advocates and opponents—each being able to make out so plausible a case. The course which the Connecticut clergyman took on that occasion always commended itself to me. He voted the Taylor electoral ticket, but endorsed a prayer on the back of his ballot, saying that he was painfully uncertain as to the course of duty, and imploring that his vote might be sanctified for the good of his country.

CHARACTER OF GENERAL TAYLOR AND HIS ADMINISTRATION.

But I am happy to avail myself of this and of all opportunities to do justice to the name of Gen. Taylor. He turned out a very different man from what his friends or foes supposed him to be. I believe he desired freedom for all the territories, and could have been permitted to carry out his own plans, he would have secured not only the freedom of the territories, but would also have consummated all the great national measures of the party which brought him into power.

Mr. Clay threw the first stumbling block in his way, by his Compromise scheme. This, alone, might have been surmounted. But Mr. Webster's apostasy, on the 7th of March, turned the tide of battle. It broke up Gen. Taylor's phalanx, both north and south. It roused the drooping and just yielding spirits of the slave power to frantic exertion. An enemy on the field of battle Gen. Taylor was always ready to meet; but he was not prepared for treachery in his own camp. Still he maintained his ground resolutely, until struck down by the power that conquers the conquerors. There are many who believe it was Mr. Webster's perfidy, with the nameless labors and anxieties that came in its train, which caused Gen. Taylor's death. It remains to be seen, whether the political Macbeth shall succeed to the Banquo he spilt away, though all the "woid" brethren of slave mart and the "Union and safety-committees" still tempt him onward by their insinuations.

But it was under these circumstances of Gen. Taylor's nomination and of his death, that a portion of the Free-soilers parted company with the Whigs; as another portion did from the Democrats, because of Gen. Cass avowed subservience to the South—and the conduct of all men is to be judged by the circumstances contemporary with their acts, and not subsequent to them.

INDICATION OF THE FREE SOIL PARTY.

If, however, there are those who judge of motives by results, this certainly can be said in vindication of the Free-soil party, that the now acting President of the United States, who came in on Gen. Taylor's ticket, and is now completing his Presidential term, done more for slavery than the Free Soil party ever predicted or feared would or could be done by the candidates whom they opposed. [Sensation.] Even now, when the third year of the Presidential term is but half spent, the Whig administration, aided by many leaders in the Whig party, is carrying out with a relentless hand, and a more relentless heart, worse to pro-slavery measures than the Free Soil party ever charged upon them or denominated they could commit.

Such was the position of affairs in Massachusetts, in 1848, when, almost for the first time within the memory of man, the Whigs failed, at the polls, to elect electors of President and Vice President.

MASSACHUSETTS WHIGS AND DANIEL WEBSTER.

Let us dwell for a moment on that crisis. It was during the canvass of 1848 that the Whigs became so amorous toward the rank and file of the Free Soil party. No knight-errant of chivalry, in those days, or vowed to more valorous deeds in his mistress's cause. Than some of them, no dove ever cooed with a sweeter gurgle. Than others no stag ever offended with ranker bellowing. They wooed them by daylight, by moonlight, and by torchlight. [Loud cheering.] They swore belief not only in all the Free Soil Scriptures, but in the traditions of its Rabbis. The Ordinance of '37 they loved; the Wilmot Proviso they loved better; and would the coy damsel of Free Soilism consent to the alliance, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or even better, the espousals. Every Whig rally from ward and district meetings to monster mass meetings, resounded with Mr. Webster's slogan, or war-cry, "No more slave States! No more slave representation in the Congress of the United States!" The Boston Advertiser, the Courier and Journal, which are now of South Carolina, in the impetuosity of the grounds on which they defend the wrongs and aggressions of slavery, and shout on slave-hunts over Pilgrim burying grounds, all gave back the cry with three times three, "No more slave States! No more slave representation in the Congress of the United States!" At all their conventions, the Whigs "resolved, and re-resolved," and—but I hope we may not be compelled to finish the line. [Laughter.] You were told there was no more need of a Free Soil party in Massachusetts than of two sons in the heavens. The Whigs were the true Free Soilers; they held Free Soilism as hereditary, or as an heirloom, long possessed by the ancient family of the Whigs. Even Mr. Webster, who had very much withdrawn from public gaze after the Philadelphia Convention, and who, like Achilles sat "sulking in his tent," and musing over the lost Briseis of a nomination, was at last tempted, by a succession of brilliant retaining fees, to come forth and reason with these recalcitrant Free-soilers face to face. And what did he say? Addressing himself distinct to Free-soilers, he said, "If my friends, the term Free Soil party, or Free Soil men, is meant to designate one who has been fixed, unalterable, to-day, yesterday, and for some time past, in opposition to slavery extension, then I may claim to be, and may hold myself as good as a Free-soil man." I pray to know where there is a soil freer than that on which I have stood. I pray to know what words they can use, or can dictate to me, freer than those which have dwelt upon my lips. I pray to know with what feelings they can inspire my breast more resolute and firm in resisting, every EXTENSION OR ENCROACHMENT, that have inhabited my bosom since the first time I opened my mouth in public life.

These, gentlemen, were his words, spoken at Marshfield, on the first day of September, 1847. If he were here to-day to address you, could he speak any words more grateful to your ears? [Cheers.] If only truth and a heart were in that language could he speak anything better?

It was by such false pretences as these that thousands, and I doubt not tens of thousands of men, wholly penetrated and imbued with Free Soil principles, were kept in the Whig ranks; I was one of them. I had faith in men; and I have it still—with important exceptions however. The noble points to the pole; but if you bring a huge black mass of pig iron and place by its side a gleaming, yet deviates, like a man struggling to be virtuous, before overwhelming temptations. Remove the disturbing force, and it returns to its fidelity. So when the next presidential election is over, I believe

the great body of the rank and file of the Whig party in Massachusetts will return to their duty; for I venture to say, that if the Whigs of Massachusetts, in Nov. 1848, could have foreseen the present position of their party, and the demoralization which its leaders have been able to work in it, not one-third of them, no one quarter of them, could have been brought to vote the ticket that elected Mr. Fillmore brought in the present cabinet, and brought on the present disastrous policy. [Sensation.]

MASSACHUSETTS WHIGS IN 1851—ALL VIRTUALLY PRO-SLAVERY.

But, gentlemen, I am occupying too much of your time. (Go on, on.) I will add but a few more words. I said the address and resolutions of the Whig State Convention held at Springfield, last week, brought me here. [Applause.] I have read them with profound sorrow. It was the first Whig convention that ever met in Massachusetts, that did not at least put forth some noble doctrine in favor of freedom, whether they meant to stand by them or not. [Hear, hear.] Yes even in the convention of 1850,—one year since—they passed the following:

"Resolved, That Massachusetts avows her unalterable determination to maintain all the principles and purposes she has in times past affirmed and reaffirmed in relation to the extension of Slavery."

And yet, the late convention, the first one that has met since the resolution which I have just read was adopted, has endorsed the present administration, which has done more to corrupt and debase public sentiment at the North, as to the wrongs of slavery to the enslaved, and its injury to the free, and to aggrandize the pro-slavery South, and foster and encourage, ay, and reward its aggressions; has done more, in my judgment, to do more to corrupt and debase public sentiment at the North, as to the wrongs of slavery to the enslaved, and its injury to the free, and to aggrandize the pro-slavery South, and foster and encourage, ay, and reward its aggressions; has done more, in my judgment, to do more to corrupt and debase public sentiment at the North, as to the wrongs of slavery to the enslaved, and its injury to the free, and to aggrandize the pro-slavery South, and foster and encourage, ay, and reward its aggressions; has done more, in my judgment, to do more to corrupt and debase public sentiment at the North, as to the wrongs of slavery to the enslaved, and its injury to the free, and to aggrandize the pro-slavery South, and foster and encourage, ay, and reward its aggressions; 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THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrears are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the post office, or to direct them, they are held responsible until they have settled the bill and ordered the paper discontinued.
4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper from the post office, or removing or leaving it uncollected, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.
6. Postmasters should inform publishers when papers are not taken from the post office.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.

- V. B. PALMER, Scollay's building, Court street, Boston, and No. 120 Arch street, Philadelphia.
- S. M. PATTINGILL, No. 10 State street, Boston.
- C. FIEROS, Baiten building, Philadelphia.

Bear in mind that a year's subscription now to this paper will just cover the long and exciting session of Congress, and the Presidential election. It is just the time to sign.

Three dollars will pay for an old subscriber in advance and a new one a year.

Our thanks are due Hon. H. Hamlin for public documents.

Rev. David Tuckerson, formerly of Winthrop, has removed to Vassalboro', Me., and desires all communications sent him by mail, directed "Brown's Corner."

NOTICE OF MEETINGS.

The editor of this paper intends taking the following route, and respectfully asks the spirited co-operation of all the friends of freedom. He wishes to see every one of them on special business, and talk with them for liberty. He will be at the following places, and will be at the following times:—
 Monday, November 12, afternoon and evening, one or both, as desired.
 Tuesday, November 13, do. do.
 Wednesday, November 14, at 12 P. M., do. do.
 Thursday, November 15, at 12 P. M., do. do.
 Friday, November 16, at 12 P. M., do. do.
 Saturday, November 17, at 12 P. M., do. do.
 Sunday, November 18, at 12 P. M., do. do.
 Monday, November 19, at 12 P. M., do. do.
 Tuesday, November 20, at 12 P. M., do. do.
 Wednesday, November 21, at 12 P. M., do. do.
 Thursday, November 22, at 12 P. M., do. do.
 Friday, November 23, at 12 P. M., do. do.
 Saturday, November 24, at 12 P. M., do. do.
 Sunday, November 25, at 12 P. M., do. do.

HORACE MANN'S SPEECH.

We need not invite the attention of our readers to that noble, patriotic, christian speech. It will make a poor man rich and a rich man richer. It should be read in the family. Young men especially should drink in its elevating principles till they become a part of their being. Please lend this paper to all candid young men till it is worn out by careful usage. They will thank you.

That speech suggests the only policy which will save this country, while any other will destroy it with the certainty of doom. The universal mark of a ruined people is, that they will not trust their good men. May heaven save us from that mark!

ANOTHER MAN SAVED.—We learn from the Chicago Democrat that at Attawa, Ill., two colored men were riding in a buggy when they were pursued by constable Skinner without any authority whatever. One was seized and put on a canal-boat to be carried back to St. Louis as a slave, but he was soon recovered by the people, and Skinner pretty heavily injured.

ADDRESS OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The Grand Division of this state has issued an Address to the temperance men of Maine in relation to their present duties. It is an able and timely appeal in behalf of the support and execution of the present law, and we are glad to learn that it is extensively circulated.

The population of Vermont is 314,126.
 Fillmore and Websterism is seeking to make Vermont repeal its law for the protection of its citizens from federal kidnapping. See what the whig party do.

Hon. J. M. Root, of Ohio, is making speeches for freedom in Massachusetts.

The Webster whigs are to hold a convention in Faneuil Hall the last of this month, to nominate him for president.

The following complimentary notice is from the Journal of Education, and true, every word of it:—

ARTHUR'S HOME GAZETTE has entered upon its second volume; and we have heard but one opinion of its merits expressed on all hands, and that is a favorable one.

For papers of that class, we hazard nothing in saying it takes the first rank; and we are the more pre-possessed in its favor for the high moral tone of its contents. It appears to be entirely free from that undercurrent of impurity which is so characteristic of a large portion of the mammoth sheets of the day.

This excellent Gazette, may, therefore, be safely recommended as a chaste family paper.

UNIVERSALISTS IN IOWA.

The Universalist State Convention in Iowa, passed some excellent resolutions on the subject of slavery, declaring it unchristian and wicked, entered slaveholders to repent, and added:—

"Resolved, further, That it is the duty of every friend of Christianity and human liberty to use all lawful and honorable means to do away oppression and injustice, wherever they exist, and in all their forms."

If this is universalist doctrine in Iowa, why is it not in Maine? Does that doctrine vary with degrees of latitude? Why is no such action ever seen here?

UNIVERSALIST COLLEGE.—At the recent meeting for the establishment of a Universalist College, a committee was appointed to make choice of a locality. This committee consisted of Rev. H. B. Hall, J. J. Brown, E. L. Ballou, and B. B. Mussey, Esq. The Board adjourned to meet at Boston the first Wednesday in November, to hear the report of the committee.—*Transcript.*

ALL WISCONS.—The Lincoln Democrat, exulting over "democratic triumphs" says:—
 "And now comes Ohio—the home of Tom Corwin—abolition-whiggery. He, too, has elected the democratic Union candidate, Gov. Wood, and completely annihilated the whole batch of sectionalism."

Gov. Wood is not a "union candidate," but denounces the compromise, and denounces the fugitive law as infamous. He is re-elected essentially on free soil ground. We fear that editor reads public intelligence as carelessly as he does his bible.

THE THOUSAND.

The thousand new subscribers which we are to have begin to come in. We are certain there are that number in the State ready upon proper application to enlist, and the only trouble is to get the work done. We shall employ on good pay all the efficient, energetic agents we can obtain, still the great part of the work must depend on those whose interest in the object leads to effort. We have occasion to thank such persons for past aid, and must ask it still.

Five Hundred by the first of January would be just a fair proportion, and ensure the remainder during the winter. This is but too to a town! What say then, free soilers, to 500 by January 1, 1852.

THINKING ABOUT IT.

We often learn of cases like this: A man says he had been thinking all summer of trying to get a new subscriber to the Inquirer whom he had in view, but there let it rest—all the time "thinking about it." Another man says he has been "thinking" about trying to get one, two or more men to subscribe whom he has in view. Indeed, we frequently hear of these good thinkers, but the difficulty is to get the thinking turned into action. That would give us 1000 names in one month. They are kind, excellent friends, and so keep "thinking about it!" Ask them to take right hold and give a good, suffering object a lift, and they tell you, "I wish something could be done; I've long been thinking about it. Where is Mr. so and so?" Can't you do something about it? "Well, I'll think about it." They'll pronounce upon you likely as not all the blessings of Deuteronomy; but ask for action and their zeal will abate—"Really something ought to be done and—there I'll think about it!"

The first individual alluded to cured himself in this way, and his philosophy was the true one. He was not a subscriber himself, so he thought it would not do to ask neighbor S, to sign. At last he determined to subscribe himself, then he went to S, got his name, and is quite sure of several more. Some will find that example very useful. But save us generally from these everlasting "thinkers!"

THE ARGUS, LIQUOR LAW, DEMOCRACY.

The Argus appears to have been forced by complaints of readers to defend its position on the liquor law, and its deferential circumnavigation of a rum jug, with heartfelt respects to temperance to be sure, are a curiosity. The amount seems to be that the rum interest will not allow it to advocate the law, nor temperance men to oppose it; it concludes therefore to publish a little on both sides and there stop. The reason is stated thus:—

"We do not feel called upon to so violently attack either opinion as to jeopard the harmony of those who support our political principles."

That in plain English is, We SHALL NOT support THE TEMPERANCE LAW because IT WILL HURT THE PARTY! And this plausible neutrality is illustrated by publishing the threats of those who violate it, in rejoicing over the election of rum candidates; and at the first safe moment it will take open ground against the law. It now attempts to hush up anxiety about it and says:—

"This is a question, wholly apart from politics, and it cannot be connected with politics without suffering seriously from the connection."

We apprehend the people will entertain the opinion that the enactment or repeal of laws is a political matter. But we presume this pre-shadows the policy of the hunker opponents of the law:—Admire free discussion—secretly secure the Cautious Power—then pretend "the question is wholly apart from politics" in order to induce the people to make it no test at the ballot-box. When this is done ply the uncommitted legislature by all the inducements of Boston Gold, party chicanery, rum profits, and rum votes, and make a rush upon the law. We warn the people of this game. Let them thus commit this law to party leaders, and we assure them they will take care of it for them! They may just as well give it up at the outset. Let the motto of every friend of the law be, NOT A VOTE FOR AN UNCOMMITTED CANDIDATE. And if they would add thus early, NOT A DOLLAR FOR AN UNCOMMITTED PAPER, they would spike every hostile gun in advance and make safe work. The Argus adds:—

"Ours is a political paper. It was established, nearly half a century ago, in order to maintain the great principles of Democracy; and its prominent purpose has been ever since, to extend the operation of these principles, and so to secure to the people the benefits of the blessings of good government for the people." The Argus, we repeat, is a Democratic paper.

And is not temperance "a great principle of democracy? Is not the suppression of crime democratic? Is it not true democracy to prohibit the obtaining of value without rendering an equivalent? Is not the prevention of pauperism, widowhood, and orphanage democratic? Are not grog shops the deadly enemies of "the blessings of good government for the people," and is not our noble liquor law the brightest honor to republican government to be found on our statute books! But, says the Argus, we cannot support this law because our paper is "democratic!" It can't turn aside from the "great principles of democracy" to sustain such a law. What a confession! Did not the Argus expect the people would inquire what such a democracy is worth? and whether it is not a confessed cheat when it thus fails society at the point of its greatest and most vital civil necessities? It can not support human liberty and equality because slaveholders will not let it; and now it can not defend the most excellent legislation of our own state in favor of temperance because rum-sellers won't let it. It is a "democratic paper!"

We believe there are men in that party whose democracy is not a sham, and who will say to the Argus, "If we can not have substance where we are, we will go where we can find it."

We warn the friends of temperance to look sharp and watch the developments as they arise. We shall do what we can to expose them.

FREE SOIL ALMANAC FOR 1852.

Agreeably to repeated requests we have now a supply of this valuable almanac. With a little effort thousands can be circulated, and they will do good. We invite orders immediately. Price 5 cents single, 50 cents a doz. \$3 per 100.

P. S. The insurgents have taken Matamoros after hard fighting and bloodshed.

The Empires State and Bay State, of the Fall River Line for Boston, now leave New York at four o'clock, P. M., instead of five.

SLANDER TEAM.—The free-soil party is doing a work for freedom on the hearts of the people in Massachusetts for which posterity will honor them. The highest talents and eloquence of the state are in their ranks, and powerfully employed. Their speakers have been in the field several weeks, and at this time (Nov. 1) their numbers stand thus: Gen. Wilson 9; Mr. Burlingame 9; Hon. J. R. Giddings 8; E. P. Keyes 4; T. Russell Esq., 6; S. P. Adams Esq., 8; Hon. Horace Mann 4; S. Welch Jr. Esq., 7; J. Q. A. Griffin Esq., 7; Wm. A. White Esq., 7; Erasmus Hopkins 7; C. G. Davis 3; C. W. Slack 5; D. H. Johnson 1; Hon. C. F. Adams 1; besides several meetings for Joshua Leavitt.

Mr. Cooper, whig U. S. Senator from Penn., did all he could to defeat Mr. Johnson and elect Bigler, the Democrat. He is one of the northern men who signed Clay's "bond last winter" to oppose all candidates who did not fully sustain the slave measures. Cooper followed out the policy of Clay, Webster, Fillmore, etc., and the whigs must bow or fight. The North American says of Cooper:—

"A senator of the United States, who owes all the honor and distinction which he enjoys to the mistaken generosity and indulgence of the Whig party, was in this city at different intervals for weeks previous to the election, exerting, it is alleged, through the faction which he controls, and even by concert with leading Locofocos, whatever influence he could command to procure the defeat of the Whig candidate."

THE WORK BEGUN.

The State committee have now commenced the publication of tracts, speeches, documents &c., for the people.

No. 1, a 4 page tract containing the Address and Resolutions of the National Convention.

No. 2, Horace Mann's noble speech in this paper, and probably his Lancaster speech in a Pamphlet by itself.

No. 3, "The great Conspiracy against Liberty," showing the designs of the slave power in California and Mexico. This will be found in the Inquirer next week.

These excellent documents can be had at the very low rate of twelve large pages, double columns, for ONE CENT, and we urge an immediate effort in each town to raise small sums and put these things into the hands of the people. Those who have already sent will receive their due in part, and more as other articles are published.—Now for action, prompt and vigorous.

STATE CONVENTION IN N. H.

The Free Democracy of that state held a large and enthusiastic state convention at Manchester last week, and nominated Hon. John Atwood for Gov. slave democracy there will fare hard hereafter.

THE LILY OF THE VALLEY.—This is a fine story by the author of "Little Henry and his bear," which has already passed to the sixth edition. It is highly recommended by Rev. Wm. Patton, Dr. Matheson of England, and others, and will be found worthy of commendation. For sale by George Lord, Portland.

MORE KIDNAPING.—Ingraham has sent another man into slavery. Judge Conklin's opinion was urged, that the law applied only to those who escaped subsequent to its passage, but Ingraham stoutly denied such construction and secured his \$10 fee.

COLIATION.—The Advertiser has quite a spirited reply on this subject, which we thought of notating further till we came to the end, where it was intimated that the editor's "pride for consistency of character" was in danger of being wounded. Estopped at once!

We supposed he was aware that the Boston Post and Mail are not fair representatives of the democratic party in that state, but he seems not to be. But this is all incidental. The great issue in the Massachusetts contest, beheld with deep interest by the whole country, is this: Shall that old state succumb to Websterism and the infamously distinctive measures of the administration, or shall she burst the chains and spurn the bribe? Let the whigs succeed—Webster triumphs, and a thrill of joy fills the heart of every slave-whipping tyrant. Let the coalition succeed, and the other alternative prevails. Here is the great Fact, and whether the circumstances of the contest are wise or unwise—there it is, and nothing can alter it. What the Post or Mail may say, effects not at all the moral of the result, and that fixes the duty of freemen. We shall answer to the "intelligence of our readers" on this matter, and mingle in their exultant joy at the final prostration of the Gorgey of America. "Thus to tyrants."

LATER FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—The latest report is that a skirmish had taken place between the revolutionary and Mexican forces, and several had been killed. A decisive fight was every day expected.

American troops, stationed on the Rio Grande, had deserted and joined the revolutionists, and a requisition had been forwarded by the commandant to the department at New Orleans, for more men.

Col. Carvajal was expected to attack Matamoros on the 25th. The Mexican garrison continued their operations to defend the place.

The New York Express says:—A late report says Matamoros was captured on Friday or Saturday.

The Vigilance Committee of San Francisco is directing its energies against the arrival of convicts from foreign shores.

"I WOULD RATHER DIE THAN RETURN TO SLAVERY."—Such was the exclamation of young Harrison as he left the court-room after being consigned to slavery by Commissioner Smith.

The last Charleston Mercury admits that the Secessionists have been vanquished, and that no attempt will be made to carry out their peculiar views.

(So the outcry of disunion by secessionary politicians is demonstrating its own character. The mass of the people at the south will take care of that question without the concern of northern doughfaces. Let northern citizens learn how they have been beguiled.)

The San Francisco Dispatch of Sept. 14th says, concerning the proposed direct route from San Francisco to California:—"We will admit that if a separation takes place, there is great probability of the introduction of slavery into the territory."

THAT'S THE WAY.—The vote in Salem, Ohio, stood thus at the late election.
 For Free Soilers, 118
 Democrats, 107
 Whigs, 65

For the Portland Inquirer. MOUNT DESERT.

CASTLE, Oct. 10, 1851.

Mr. WILLEY:—Knowing how deeply interested in our State, and all that pertains to her, you and doubtless your readers also are, I have thought that a slight sketch of a recent trip to the wild and romantic Island of Mount Desert, might not be altogether unacceptable. This Island, with the exception of Long Island, N. Y., is the most extensive of any belonging to the United States. A range of lofty hills, visible many miles both seaward and landward, extends across it.

Leaving home in company with a friend, about noon a pleasant August day, in the commodious steamer Lawrence, passing out of our harbor, for depth of water, safety and capacity, excelled by few on the coast, we were soon gliding over the surface of Penobscot Bay, slightly ruffled by a fresh Northerly breeze. We ran along its rocky shores, and among the Islands so thickly scattered over it, which add so much to the beauty and variety of the scenery. Some were barren ledges—others covered with grass or a thick growth of trees; and others supporting a considerable population, cultivated and divided into farms. Conspicuous most of our way was our destination, "The held mountain's shrubless brow," "The gray and thunder-sundered pile," "Which marks the desert's level."

We stopped to receive and land passengers, at Deer Island and the pleasant village of Sedgwick, and at last, after running some distance along the coast of Mount Desert, reached our landing place, South West Harbor. Approaching is a fine view of the whole range of hills, which spread out in crescent form. At this place, Somes' Sound, an inlet of the sea, makes up several miles into the Island, between the hills.

Having landed, we set out on foot for Somerville, near the head of the Sound, seven miles distant. Our road at first open, soon led us among the hills. On our left a deep pond, long and narrow, extended several miles, and from its waters the hills, overshadowing it, rose to the height of several hundred feet, in many places precipitous and naked rock—and on our right were other hills of the same appearance. A pedlar who accompanied us part of the way, a bright intelligent man, a lately returned Californian, remarked that the scenery reminded him of the mountain regions of that State. It was nearly sunset, and as we passed along, at one point an opening among the hills in our vicinity, disclosed one of the higher and more distant, bathed from base to summit in a mild and rose-colored light, more beautiful than events could imitate, or not having seen, even imagine.

Soon after sunset we arrived at the village of Somerville, and rested that night in the neat and unpretending tavern, which bears upon its sign the name of "D. Somes" and the Masonic emblems. At this place the Sound expands to a considerable width, and no outlet being visible, resembles an inland lake over-looked by hills. Directly opposite to the village, one of the highest hills, "Abrupt and bare," "Lifts its gray turrets in the air."

The next morning after an early breakfast, we rode round the head of the Sound, two or three miles, to its foot and started to ascend. The first part of our way was through an open and gently sloping pasture, then the path turned aside among low alders and we were soon thoroughly wet with the dew collected on their leaves, then it became steeper and led over the immense ledge forming the summit. This was once covered with large trees, which with the shallow soil that supported them, were burnt off many years ago, and their fallen trunks are scattered about. The surface of the ledge is split in every direction and in many places resembles the square granite pavements—on a large scale. On every little handful of soil, in every crack and crevice, blue-berries of the largest size and finest quality, grow in great abundance.

After about an hour's walk we reached the top and there was a grand and glorious prospect. Before us was the boundless Atlantic, its waters illuminated by the bright beams of the morning sun, and dotted with white sails. On one hand Penobscot Bay and all its islands, on the other Frenchman's Bay. Turning back, the Sound with its glassy surface and the village we had come from were at our feet. The Island and its hills, some bald and some overgrown; and ponds sleeping among its woods were round us. On the main land were Blue-hill, the Camden hills and the Narraguagus hills, all a thousand feet or more in height. Hills, blue in the distance, their names unknown to me, rose up against the horizon and in the intervening space, were one or two distant villages, scattered farm houses and a great extent of wooded land, the whole overarched by a cloudless sky.

We remained a long time admiring the prospect, and then descending a short distance on the side opposite to the one which we ascended, looked down into a precipitous and narrow valley of great depth. Here are two ponds—beyond the hills that rise on the other side of them, another valley and then another hill, the highest of all on the Island.

We scrambled down the steep ascent, among the bushes, fallen trees, and loose rocks, many of which once set in motion, would not stop until they plunged into the water below, and finally stood on the shore of the pond. Here we were completely shut in, could see nothing but the pond before us, the hill-side round us, and the sky overhead; the scene was one of complete stillness and solitude, wild yet beautiful. Having rested sufficiently, we climbed the hill again, a laborious task, though not as difficult as the descent, and again enjoyed the magnificent prospect.

In a slight depression a short distance from the summit, is a small pond in the solid rock, surrounded by a narrow belt of green. Its water is clear and cool and abundance of water lilies grow in it. It has no inlet or outlet, and its height at all seasons of the year is about the same.

But the time we could spare was short and our violent exercise made us begin to feel the calls of hunger. So taking one more look round us, we started to return. We missed the path but after having received some slight personal damage, by tumbling over the stump and loose rocks reached the road in safety, rode back to the tavern, and after being refreshed by a good, though rather late dinner, started for Ellsworth fifteen miles distant. Fine views of the receding hills were continually presented to us. We crossed to the main land on a long and somewhat dilapidated bridge, and after a pleasant ride arrived at Ellsworth, from which the next day we returned home fully convinced that the inhabitants of the sea-coast of Maine, if they wish for grand mountain scenery, can find it, without setting foot in another State, or even in the interior of their own. And I would advise every traveller "Down East," if he can spare the time, by no means to omit visiting this remarkable Island.

He will find good accommodation; climbing those rugged hills and breathing that ocean air, will infuse new vigor into his frame. A freer spirit will spring up and grow within him, and he will feel impelled anew to long and labor for the time, when all his country, when all the world shall be as free as the landscape, which from these rocky hill tops, he sees spread out before him.

G. H. W.

For the Portland Inquirer. Kossuth to the French People.

Kossuth asked permission to cross France on his way to England that his family might avoid several days sea-suffering. His request was barely refused by the Government, but the people at Marseilles gave him a most enthusiastic reception, to which he responded:—

TO THE DEMOCRATS OF MARSEILLES.

CITIZENS: The Government of the French Republic having refused me permission to pass through France, the people of Marseilles, obeying the impulse of one of those generous instincts of French hearts, which are a source of the grandeur of your nation, honored me by a manifestation of its Republican sentiments—a manifestation honorable from its motives, peaceable in its ardor, and majestic in its calm nature—that great image of God, before a storm.

I heard my name mingled with the song of the "Marseillaise," and with the cry of "Vive la République!" the only legal cry in France, the only one the legitimate of which has been purchased by so much of the blood of the martyrs of liberty.

It is so natural to love liberty, it is such a thrilling thing to suffer for it! It is almost less than a simple duty. But there is a glory in the life of being identified with the principle of liberty, and the cause of the French people. I have not coveted that glory; but I accept it in order to merit it. I accept it as a pledge of sympathy; I accept it as a proof of the fraternity of the French people of all nations; I accept it as the word of salvation for my dear country.

My nation will comprehend the appeal of your fraternity; it will be proud of it, and will wish that humanity may not be done by a people considering it an honor to be called brothers by the French people. That is the only acknowledgment which is worthy of the people of Marseilles, and worthy of the manifestation with which it has been pleased to honor me, but my nation, and the past less than the future.

THE NEW PAPER.

Mr. WILLEY:—I have noticed, with pleasure several articles in your paper in favor of a new Congregational paper for this State. I judge from what I hear said in this part of the State that the project meets with more general favor than I supposed it would. For myself I have long felt that our denomination was suffering in consequence of the course of the paper which is supposed to be its organ, and to express its general sentiment on all moral and religious subjects. I have long hoped there might be some change, but if this is not to be looked for I go for a new paper.

WHIG DOCTRINES OF 1850.

The Boston Atlas, the leading organ of the Whigs of Massachusetts, in an article upon the State election of 1850, last year, said:—"The Fugitive Slave Law, as it now stands, is rankly offensive to our people, and yet papers which claim to be in the confidence of the administration, and those who oppose it, speak against it, oppose and speak against the administration. You cannot be an administration man, or a Whig, even, unless you acquiesce in the late measures of a locofoco Congress, including the Fugitive Slave Bill. It is this doctrine that has lost us Massachusetts. And if it is persisted in, we shall not party still further in defeat. Suppose we should go into the next canvass with our banners inscribed with mottoes like these:—

WHIG DOCTRINES.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW: IT MUST BE MAINTAINED! DOWN WITH THE WILMOT PROVISION. NO TRIAL BY JURY FOR NEGROES. CONQUER YOUR PREJUDICES. TEXAS, AND TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. FREE SOIL AND DISUNION ARE THE SAME! Where, we ask, would we come out at? Could we carry a school district in the State?" Yet in one short year the Atlas is found in this same position and a most unscrupulous, zealous advocate of just such a policy! Is it possible that the people can thus rapidly be debased? We cannot believe it.

BOW LOWER.

"It is now time for a change. The Whigs have turned their steel against each other long enough, and the day has arrived when it should be turned against the political power of their adversaries. The long leaders have been gratified and gratified quite enough by the conflict among the Whigs, of which they have evidently availed themselves.—*Danier Courier.*"

This means that the whigs in Pennsylvania had some little reservation in their obedience to slaveholders, and "the time has come for change." They must go lower than the democrats, and become the unquestioning, cheerful subjects of the slave power;—that's the way to defeat the "locos," and—secure the public printing "by authority."

TEMPERANCE IN CONNECTICUT.

A state convention was lately held, which we commend to attention in this state. Its principle carried out will alone save the law and the cause here.

Resolved, That we recommend that the following pledge be circulated in each town in this State, previous to the meetings of the district for officers, viz:—We the undersigned hereby pledge ourselves that we will not vote for any man for an executive or legislative office, at the next election who is not known, positively, to be in favor of a law for the suppression of the liquor traffic identical in substance with the Maine law of this purpose.

SCALD FOR DOUGHFACES.

An Alabamaian thus writes to the N. Y. Tribune. "Those northern scoundrels, political or religious, will get their due after a while."

"Why, negro-trading at the South, where the law calls negroes property, is universally admitted to be a mean and despicable occupation. No man with a human heart and common self-respect engages in it. It is impossible for the South not to despise the mean men of the North who, for pay or other sinister motives, engage in the vile business of forcing black men into slavery. No matter how worthless these blacks are to us, or the Law made in violation of Right and of our open and avowed principles of Justice. Men everywhere love Justice more than they love Law. The zeal, therefore, they manifest for the Law by violating it, is full of baseness and hypocrisy."

All the noble and generous impulses of Man's nature, Reason, Religion, all are for Freedom. And shall creatures call who will study and degrade themselves by warring for Slavery? If so, let public indignation be visited upon them, that they may go down.

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WALKS ABOUT TOWN.

THE MAINE CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION held a levee last Thursday evening in the City Hall, which was quite fully attended notwithstanding the storm. It went off with much éclat, and very satisfactorily to the projectors. This institution is one of vast importance to our city, and it is an act of public good to countenance and aid them in their efforts to direct the right path, the aspiring minds of our young mechanics. If the mechanics of a community are moral and intelligent that community will be peaceful and prosperous.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION of Portland, just formed, are commencing under favorable auspices. They have chosen T. R. Hayes, president. They propose to have a course of lectures this winter. We hope they will prosper, and while they keep the management of their institution in their own hands, we hope they will not be more exclusive than their "patron saint" of the same cognomen in Boston. It seems to us they would reap advantages by admitting to simple membership, the mechanics. Too much exclusiveness invariably generates caste, or rank, in society, which proves detrimental to the establishment of peace, enlargement of mind, the benevolence of heart, and the brightness of intellect which go to make it great and good. Let our friends see to this.

We perceive that Mr. Paxton, Mr. Fox and Mr. Cubitt, designer, architect, and engineer of the Crystal Palace, are to receive a special mark of royal favor, by being dubbed Knights, we suppose of the "Crystal Palace" establishing a new order of Knighthood.

THE PRINCE CHAPLAIN was dedicated last week with becoming services, after which a dinner to the Ministry at large was partaken of at the American House, at which the clergymen of all denominations were present. The Rev. Mr. Preble, sister of James Deering, Rev. Mr. Hadley, the minister, and we are sorry to say his health is such as will be likely to greatly abridge if not put an end to his usefulness in that capacity.

THE PORTLAND STEAM PACKET CO. have voted unanimously to build a new steamer for the route between here and Boston. They expect a great increase in business when the At. & St. L. Railroad shall be opened through to Montreal. They exhibit their usual forecast in this movement and we doubt not it will be rewarded.

HAYS.—We notice that Messrs. Hayes & Co. (see advertisement) obtained the prize on Hats at the county Fair. This was richly merited, for more beautiful and well made hats never covered a man's head than to be seen in their shop. We advise every one in search of a hat to go and see for himself.

FINX.—Last Thursday night during the severest of the storm, the old wooden buildings on the corner of Exchange and Middle street, opposite the Custom House, were chiefly consumed, and what remained, was finished the next night. Nineteen tenants were made tenants, including the Mirror and Advocate, Reed & Co. boot and shoe dealers, S. T. Smith do, Daniel Fox, grocer, several milliners &c. Much of the property was insured, but several suffered severely. A large block should now go up there.

MUNICIPAL COURT.

REPORTED FOR THE INQUIRER.
Oct. 28. Benezet D. Niles, selling liquors, fined \$10, costs \$3.00, committed.
28. Thomas Osborne, assault and battery, fined \$5, costs \$3.00, committed.
28. Nathan J. Davis, selling liquors, fined \$10, costs \$3.00, committed.
28. Thomas Pratt, drunkenness, fined \$4, paid.
28. Nathaniel A. Akers, assault and battery, fined \$3, costs \$3.00, committed.
28. Mary Z. Houser, selling liquors, fined \$10, costs \$3.00, committed.
28. H. Perry, selling liquors, fined \$10, costs \$3.00, committed.

Waterworks contains about 60,000 Christians, 20 square miles, and is the terminus of the Androscooggin and Kennebec Railroads.
Cor. Eastport Sentinel.
(A favored town indeed!)

RAILROAD MURDERS.

We believe the day of "No blame is to be attached to any one" is nearly over. At all events, are sick and tired of it. The Railroad Trains are propelled at full speed to crush one's face and eyes, killing, maiming and crushing ten or twenty passengers. It is sheer nonsense to talk of mistakes, misadventure and the like. The road was not clear, then the Company or its General Superintendent should be indicted for manslaughter; if the right were clearly with one of the trains, and the other were running out of time when the collision took place, then the conductor of that train should take his trial for murder. The man who fires a musket into a crowd in sheer wantonness and kills is accounted a murderer, though he had no particular design to kill any one; and the man who runs a train into another train when he knows the road does not belong to him, should be confronted with twelve men in a Jury-box as promptly as may be. There must be examples made of the culpable authors of Railroad calamities, or a very large share of the traveling public will abandon the cars henceforth. Let us see if there is nerve enough in our administrators of Criminal Justice to put a wholesale slaughter by means of a Railroad smash upon trial for his life. The mere effort would excite a salutary influence ever more.—New York Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, 22d March, 1851.
J. C. Ayer, Esq.—Dear Sir: We have had the pleasure to inform you, that we have advised of the 5th volume of the Cherry Pectoral in that distant portion of our country. It is sold there at five dollars per bottle.—Boston Republic.

Yours, &c. J. G. CRAM & Co.

DISTURBANCE IN MEXICO.

It was reported at Brownsville on the 16th, that Col. Carvajal was at the head of eleven hundred men, within ten miles of Matamoros, intending to attack the city that night or the next morning. A private letter from a responsible source speaks to the same effect. Among the troops attached to Carvajal's command, it is said, there are four hundred Texans. We have heretofore stated that Capt. Ford, with a body of Rangers, recently discharged from the U. S. service, had crossed into the Mexican territory, intending to join the revolutionary forces. These men, we learn, are now with Carvajal, under command of Capt. Ford, who ranks as Lieut. Colonel. A few U. S. soldiers have deserted from Fort Brown, and joined the revolutionary forces. Great confidence was entertained by the citizens of Brownsville, in Carvajal's success.

THE IRISH WILD CAT.—Wild Cat and his colony of Indians and negroes, on the western side of the Rio Grande, are said to have joined the Mexican troops lately situated opposite Eagle Pass, and proceeded toward Camargo, in order to oppose the revolutionary party. The San Antonio Ledger states that much anxiety prevails at Eagle Pass in consequence of the hostile attitude assumed by some of Wild Cat's tribe. The arrest of Gopher John, and another runaway negro, at Eagle Pass, has exasperated them, and they threaten a rescue and vengeance. These negroes are now confined in the American camp.

The receipts of the New York and Erie Railroad for September were as follows:
From passengers and mail \$192,265.60
From freight 144,633.36
Total \$336,898.96
Same month, 1850 150,017.57

YANKEES.—The parties in the House, stood, the vote of the Speaker as a test:
Whig 101
Free Soil 73
Old Line Democrats 18
Independent 8

A lady purchasing a second-hand water asked the broker "whether it would answer?" "Yes ma'am" replied he "without a question!" Mrs. Sherwood, authoress of "Little Henry and his bear," and a great many other works for children, died lately in England, at the age of 77.

A QUEER SUBJECT FOR A SERMON.—Bryant, in his "Letters to a Traveller," said that while at Glasgow, he attended one of the free churches, and listened to a sermon from Dr. Lindsay. At the close of the exercises the preacher announced that there would be a third service in the evening—"the subject will be the thoughts and exercises of Jonah in the whale's belly."

A Convention of three hundred delegates met at St. Louis, on Monday last, to consider a method for improving the navigation of the Upper Mississippi.

The Sultan of Turkey has taken the Christians in his dominions under his express protection, and has issued a firman according them the privileges of citizenship.

The Detroit Free Press states that a discovery was made at a Bar-room in that city the other day, which created a little astonishment:—A youth who has for two months past been as bar-keeper to the establishment, was discovered on the arrival of a young man from the east, to be no other than a girl in male attire, whom he came to marry! She had been entirely unsuspected. The happy pair, after the nuptial knot was tied, left for Buffalo on the vessel of which her "liege lord" is captain. This is going the "whole Bloomer" with a vengeance.

Ten acres of ground are to be presented to the city of Milwaukee, Wis., to be converted into a Park, and ornamented at the city's expense.
RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA.—The Cholera has again broke out in the Canary Islands and is again withering in violence. One-fifth at least of the whole population have been swept off. Among the victims is the American Consul, with all his family, including servants, except one child.

Forty of the Hungarians who lately arrived in Chicago, have gone to work on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, to earn the means of going to New Buda in the spring.

Major Tochnan has received a letter, announcing the death of Governor Ubahy's wife, at New Buda, Iowa.

Some workmen engaged in boring an Artesian well in Camden Co., N. J., having reached a depth of 83 feet, came upon a stratum of charcoal, which burned with a blue gaseous flame.

Daniel Webster, it is said, received \$6000 for his argument in the great India Rubber case, at Boston last week.

(It would seem that he might live without pensions.)
The revolution in Mexico has assumed a very serious aspect. Matamoros has been taken.

EUROPEAN NEWS.
We select the following from the intelligence by the Europa.

ENGLAND.—Kossuth's continued to be expected, but had not arrived. It was positively expected he would come to Southampton in the British steamer Madrid, which would leave Gibraltar 16th or 17th and reach Southampton soon after the 20th inst. The Mississippi had reached Gibraltar, and Kossuth's intention to go on board that vessel, and then proceed to himself. His family and the Hungarian who accompany him formed a party of fifty seven persons.

The Great Exhibition finally closed on the 15th, as previously announced. Prince Albert was present, but not the Queen.

Kossuth will not reach Southampton till the 24th inst., instead of 20th, as previously stated.

FRANCE.—The resignation of the entire French Ministry, who were only holding office until successors should be appointed, had excited much interest in France, and the more so because the resignation, as it stood, implied a determination on the part of the President to restore universal suffrage, by repealing the electoral law of May 31st. Meantime, Paris was perfectly tranquil.

The funds rose a half per cent. upon the announcement of the resignation of the French Ministry. The Ministers of Justice, Interior, and War, attended, and gave explanations as to the state of the country, considered satisfactory as far as they went, but the commission meets again on Tuesday.

The news from the department of the Cher is alarming, although all immediate danger is at an end, for the peasants of the whole district are members of secret societies, and all would rise at a signal from their beds.

There was nothing in the papers respecting the new ministry. Hopes are entertained that the red party will defeat the President. The San Francisco American registers from Cuba the number of one hundred and thirty-six had arrived at Vigo, to undergo their sentence of hard labor in the mines.

AUSTRIA.—The Ministerial Crisis in Austria is over. The old Ministers having patched up their differences, continued in office. The Emperor left Vienna for Galicia on the 11th inst.

MARRIAGES.

In South Tomastown, 19th ult., Mr. James Ventres, of Boston, to Miss Amanda J. Magness, of South T. Archibald McKellar, Esq., of South T., to Miss Corinne Bailey of Rockland.
In Union, 19th ult., Mr. Morrison Cook to Miss Harriet Jameson, both of Friendship; 29th, Horatio N. Clouse to Miss Mary E. Harris, both of N. 25th; Mr. Israel H. Hills of U. to Miss Saline Robbins, of Appleton; 30th, Mr. Samuel Fowler, of Gosham, to Miss Fidelity A. Searborn, of Acton.
At the city Hotel, Portsmouth, N. H., Oct. 30, James Norton, M. D., of Baldwin, to Miss Caroline P. Norton, of Limington.
In Portsmouth, N. H., 26th ult., by Rev. Mr. Dillingham, 24th Street, R. Hutchins to Miss Mary L. Coughlin, both of this city.
In Haverhill, Mass., Mr. Leonard C. Grewen, of Great Falls, to Miss Mary W. Tompson, of Hiram.
In Youca, Oregon, Mr. Joseph E. Clark formerly of Hallowell, to Miss Mary J. Rockliff.

DEATHS.

In Cape Elizabeth, 29th ult., Mrs. Elizabeth E. wife of Joshua Robinson, aged 71. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." Eastern papers please copy.
In Standish, 31st ult., Miss Mary Caroline Webster, aged 25.
In Rockland, Miss Rosilla, daughter of Charles Clark, aged 18 years 7 months.
In St. George, Miss Lucy, wife of Capt. Joshua Warr, aged 31 years and 3 months.
In Deer Isle, 21st ult., Mrs. Abigail Walton, aged 77.
In Bangor, 30th ult., Miranda Helen, eldest daughter of Perserved B. Mills, aged 21 years 8 months.
In Boston, Mr. Edmon D. Moody, aged 32. The deceased a native of Mammouth, and arrived from California 12 days since.
In New York city, Capt. David Grant, of Rockland, aged 50.
In Freeport on 29th ult., Widow Phoebe Cobb, aged 35 years and 3 months.
In Abbot, 15th ult., Charles A., aged six years and 8 months. 18th ult., Frances S., aged 8 months and 15 days, children of Mr. S. A. Abbott; 20th ult., Daniel, son of A. H. Weymouth, aged 1 year and 11 days; 27th ult., Mary Frances, daughter of Mr. George Small, aged 2 years and 6 months; 28th ult., Mary Frances, daughter of Col. J. S., and Abby S. Monroe, aged 4 years and 16 days.

TEMPERANCE DOCUMENTS.

The publisher of the Temperance Watchman has issued a valuable extra sheet, containing the whole of the New Liquor Law, together with the unreplicated whole of the old law, as given by James A. Smith, and other valuable facts of great interest, and worthy of a large circulation. This extra sheet, furnished at the extreme low price of fifty cents per hundred.

CAMBRIDGE CATTLE MARKET.

At Market, 29th Oct.—2000 Cows, and 1400 Steers, of various sorts, and 1000 Calves, Yearlings, two and three years old.
PRICES.—Market Beef, a few extra sold at 60¢ per cwt. of quality, 55¢ to 60¢; good quality 50¢; third quality 40¢; Market Mutton, 35¢ to 40¢; good quality 35¢; Market Pork, 30¢ to 35¢; good quality 30¢; Market Butter, 20¢ to 25¢; good quality 20¢; Market Eggs, 10¢ to 15¢; good quality 10¢; Market Hens, 10¢ to 15¢; good quality 10¢; Market Chickens, 10¢ to 15¢; good quality 10¢; Market Turkeys, 10¢ to 15¢; good quality 10¢; Market Geese, 10¢ to 15¢; good quality 10¢; Market Ducks, 10¢ to 15¢; good quality 10¢; Market Rabbits, 10¢ to 15¢; good quality 10¢; Market Pigeons, 10¢ to 15¢; good quality 10¢; Market Snails, 10¢ to 15¢; good quality 10¢; Market Mushrooms, 10¢ to 15¢; good quality 10¢; Market Asparagus, 10¢ to 15¢; good quality 10¢; Market Beans, 10¢ to 15¢; good quality 10¢; Market Peas, 10¢ to 15¢; good quality 10¢; Market Corn, 10¢ to 15¢; good quality 10¢; Market Potatoes, 10¢ to 15¢; good quality 10¢; Market Turnips, 10¢ to 15¢; good quality 10¢; Market Carrots, 10¢ to 15¢; good quality 10¢; 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MRS. SMITH'S KILN-DRIED YEAST,
 A SAVING article for the Cook-room. This compound is a sure remedy for heavy bread. Every family should have a supply; especially in hot weather, as it is always perfectly sweet and in order, if kept free from dampness.

DIRECTIONS.—Put a small quantity into a